

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy to-day, possibly showers in early morning; to-morrow fair and cooler. Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 70. Detailed weather reports will be found on page 16.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 74 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS { In Manhattan, Brooklyn and

KOENIG IS EXPECTED TO JUMP TO CURRAN, IGNORING BROOKLYN

Manhattan Borough President's Chances Brighten for Mayoralty as Lockwood's Grow Darker.

MORE CROPSY TALK

Haskell Out for the Equal Enforcement of All Laws, Ending Liquor Persecutions by Hylan's Cops.

BANS CITY HALL CIRCUSES

La Guardia Is Quiet, but Bennett Issues Claim of Primary Victory, Keeping Ticket Strict Secret.

Brooklyn may abandon its fight for State Senator Charles C. Lockwood and take the leadership in putting over Borough President Henry H. Curran as the Republican-Coalition candidate for Mayor. That this is being seriously considered was conveyed last night to the friends of Mr. Curran, who also had assurances that Samuel S. Koenig, the Manhattan leader, was likely to jump in and insist upon the nomination of Curran regardless of what Brooklyn might do.

Senator Lockwood is said to have urged this course on Senator W. M. Calder. But the latter is anxious to make another effort to get Jacob A. Livingston, the titular Brooklyn leader, to make an open declaration for Lockwood. Other leaders have about come to the conclusion that this will be an impossibility. Calder has been told Livingston would be only too glad to have Calder's friend Lockwood named by the steering committee and then defeated in the primaries. This would tend to detract from Calder's prestige and check the rapid slipping of the Brooklyn organization away from Livingston.

Calder and F. J. Kracke, the Lockwood booster, have held all along it would be necessary to have a Brooklyn man to defeat Judge Reuben L. Haskell. To this the reply has been made that Livingston is pledged to the Republican-Coalition movement and would have no reason to seek the defeat of Curran if he should be named by the steering committee. After all, the support Curran has in numerous angles, Curran might more easily win than Lockwood as the candidate of the organization.

Calder May Support Curran.

If Senator Calder can be made to take this point of view it is not at all unlikely he would decide to support Curran, it was said. He will be in the city today, but will find neither Mr. Kracke nor Mr. Koenig. The latter has gone to attend the Pilgrim celebration in Plymouth and will not be back until Tuesday morning. Mr. Kracke is expected back to-morrow from his farm in Madison county.

"I think the supreme duty is to bring about an amicable agreement among the anti-Tammany forces to the end that Tammany rule may be ended in this town," said Mr. Koenig before he went away. "Harmony is the watchword."

A suggestion had been made that possibly Judge Haskell and William M. Bennett might be shunted out of the primary, or their bid should be taken care of by the Republican organization should throw up the idea of putting an independent Democrat on the slate for President of the Board of Aldermen and name a straight Republican ticket. While many of the leaders thought this might be a good thing they said it was out of the question in view of the campaign passed by the steering committee that one of the three places should go to a Democrat.

"No Republican has the right to imperil the success of that big thing—victory over Tammany. That statement applies to Lockwood as it applies to Haskell or to any other Republican," declared Senator Kracke. "Personalities do not count."

Haskell Lets Everybody In.

"I don't know who is going to be behind me," said Judge Haskell, reiterating that the formal announcement of his candidacy would be made no later than the afternoon. "I want to let everybody in. I managed my own campaign two years ago and did pretty well. I doubt if I have any committee for the primaries but may have for the regular campaign."

In saying which the Judge, quite unconsciously it seemed, showed his conviction he would win the Republican nomination for Mayor.

"People are not going to be for me through personal friendship, but because my candidacy fits the logic of the situation," continued the Judge. "I really don't know whether Mr. Livingston is for me. Nor have I the slightest idea whether La Guardia or Bennett or both would get out of the race for me."

Repeating what he said to THE NEW YORK HERALD on Thursday, that while the fundamental issue in the campaign was an honest, impartial, efficient and economical administration, prohibition and blue laws cannot be kept out of consideration, Judge Haskell made an attack on the present administration.

"Instead of a policy of procrastination, pass the buck, dodge and duck and near flat fights in the Board of Estimate to the disgrace of the city," he said, "the next administration will with all dignity, business efficiency, economy and honesty of purpose do things from the beginning of La Guardia's administration. Judge Haskell said there would be an

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

Ends Red Tape on Borders of Canada and Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 30.—An Executive order promulgated to-day provides that citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Bahamas Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon may enter the United States from those countries without presenting passports, identity cards permits or similar documents.

The order also discontinues the issue of border permit cards to aliens either for departure from the United States or for entry through Canadian border ports.

Under another provision of the order citizens of Mexico desiring to enter the United States through Mexican border ports may do so without presenting to the control officers at border ports any travel document whatsoever, provided that such persons have been residents of the forty mile border zone for a period of one year or more.

CLUBBING COP HELD IN SIMPLE ASSAULT

Tighe, Who Blackjacked More Than Score, Arrested and Held in \$500.

MUST ANSWER TO CHIEF

S. P. S. C. Lodges Complaint and He Gets Second Court Summons.

Detective Charles F. Tighe, the "clubber cop," was arrested yesterday in his home, 2742 Eighth avenue, by Detectives Dennison and Fitzgerald of the West Forty-seventh street station. A technical charge of simple assault, third degree, was entered against him by Capt. Thomas Donohue of the Twenty-sixth precinct, and he will be arraigned at 9 o'clock this morning in the West Side court.

Tighe, who is accused of running wild Thursday afternoon in West Forty-third street and clubbing more than forty men, women and children, had nothing to say. Chief Inspector William J. Lahey would not see reporters. Commissioner Enright, who ordered Tighe's arrest and suspension, refused to be interviewed. Lesser officers of the Police Department maintained the "hush it up" policy that has characterized the case through-out, despite the fact Tighe's alleged conduct has aroused public indignation.

In addition to the assault charge the detective faces a complaint by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The first thing Magistrate Simpson did yesterday in West Side Court was to issue a summons directing Tighe to appear before him to-morrow for beating and choking seven-year-old Helen Coen, daughter of the proprietor of the saloon in 600 Ninth avenue, where the trouble started.

Tell of Seizing Girl.

Application for the summons was made by Joseph F. Kenahan, an agent of the society, who said he purposed to press the case to the limit. Helen was playing near the side door of her father's saloon when Tighe, according to half a dozen witnesses, seized her by the throat, dragged her into the back room where he herded his prisoners.

Kenahan had several witnesses in court, Helen among them. She showed the court where Tighe's fingers had made black and blue marks on her skin. Magistrate Simpson said he would not issue a warrant for Tighe's arrest, because he did not wish to "humiliate" him.

"I've known Tighe for years," he said. "I am sure he will respond to a summons as promptly as he would to a warrant."

The summons is automatically convertible into a warrant if Tighe does not appear.

Commissioner Enright telephoned to the Forty-seventh street station late Friday night and sent two men out to get the detective after Inspector Lahey had let him go free. They waited at his home for more than twelve hours. When he finally returned he was not technically arrested but was taken to Forty-seventh street and detained.

Tighe remained in the custody of the two detectives at the police station for an hour until Capt. Donohue arrived. He looked sick and worried, the detectives who had gathered outside in force that the detective had been bailed and had gone home. Most of the newspapermen left, and the few who remained had only a few minutes to talk to Tighe as he and his bondsmen slipped out and boarded a northbound Eighth avenue car. He would not talk and no charges were taken.

While police officials refused to talk about the Tighe case, Commissioner of Accounts David Hirschfeld discovered in it political and anti-Meyer Committee thunder. Commenting on Senator Meyer's proposed investigation of Tighe's alleged "pull," Commissioner Hirschfeld suggested that Meyer make a thorough investigation of the record and inquire particularly into Tighe's "pull" during the Mitchell administration, when Arthur Woods was Police Commissioner. It was during the Mitchell administration, he said, that most of the complaints against Tighe were made and the suspended sentences passed.

"From the records of the Police Department," said Mr. Hirschfeld, "it appears that during the Mitchell administration Tighe was on charges on four distinct occasions. In each instance the charges were of a character which under any efficient police

Continued on Sixth Page.

NORTHCLIFFE SILENT ON IRISH INTERVIEW; STARTS LONG TOUR

Reply From King George's Secretary to Disclaimer Not Received.

'INCIDENT IS CLOSED'

Publisher Returns to N. Y. and Plays Golf Before Leaving for Toronto.

STEED STARTS INQUIRY

Editor of London 'Times,' Credited With Talk Charged to Boss, Reiterates Denial.

Lord Northcliffe left New York at 7:45 o'clock last night for Toronto, where he expects to spend a day before continuing his journey around the world. He had not yet received the message cabled to him by Lord Stamfordham, the King's secretary, in reply to the Northcliffe disclaimer of the interview which, mistakenly attributed to the British publisher by one of his own papers, evoked a statement from the King on Thursday and has given the public on both sides of the Atlantic something to talk about besides the heat. A reporter read to Lord Northcliffe Lord Stamfordham's message, as received here by the Associated Press, but he had nothing to say. Earlier he had said that "the incident is closed," and further questioning only elicited this: "I don't see why I should be asked about this matter. I have nothing to do with it."

His travelling companion as far as Vancouver, H. Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times, called yesterday on Carr V. Van And, managing editor of the New York Times, which published on Monday, as part of an interview with Mr. Steed, the remarks about the King, Lloyd George and Ireland which caused all the trouble. After seeing Mr. Van And, Mr. Steed again repudiated that part of the interview reporting him as quoting the words of a conversation between the King and the Prime Minister.

New Denial by Steed.

"I did not say those things at all," Mr. Steed said to newspaper men at the Hotel Gotham, where he and Lord Northcliffe were staying.

"I could not have said them, because I do not know what the King said to Mr. Lloyd George or what Mr. Lloyd George said to the King."

Mr. Steed was unable to explain specifically the oddest part of the whole affair, that is, how an interview plainly credited to him in a New York newspaper came to be credited to Lord Northcliffe in an edition of the Manchester edition of the London Daily Mail, after being cabled from New York by the London Daily Mail bureau here. Mr. Steed said he had not had time to make a complete investigation, but that the error apparently was due to "some kind of a cable mixup on the other side."

What with the hot spell, which cut into his sleep; his round of visits in Washington and the sensational controversy that provoked a personal statement from the King of England, Lord Northcliffe was pretty tired yesterday. Arriving in New York at 6 A. M., he departed for the city in a "rattling" motor. He attempted a nap at the Gotham and at 10 o'clock started with Thomas W. Lamont for the Links Golf Club, at Seagraven, L. I., for a round of his favorite game. Returning late in the afternoon, he sagged into a chair and fell asleep. He was awakened by a letter from the city. He made it plain that nothing more was to be said by him about the much discussed interview.

Sample of Inaccuracy.

"How was your golf?" he was asked. "Oh, that's all right," he summoned a smile at this.

"How was it?" he had been playing with "Mr. Lamont of Morgan's." A reporter asked, "Did you say you were playing with Mr. Morgan?"

"That shows how inaccurate you are," Lord Northcliffe said. "I said I was playing with Mr. Lamont."

At the Grand Central Station last night just before he boarded his train for Toronto, Lord Northcliffe looked red and tired. He was accompanied by W. F. Bullock, who has charge of the American correspondence for the Northcliffe papers. Lord Northcliffe will sail from Vancouver August 6. He expects to be back in London in about eight months. Mr. Steed and Mr. Bullock will tour the Pacific coast as far as San Diego before returning to New York.

Continued on Third Page.

Aviator Finally Lands On Peak of Mt. Blanc

By the Associated Press.

CHAMONIX, France, July 30.—Mont Blanc, the highest summit of the Alps, was conquered to-day by an aviator. The successful aviator was Duraufour, a Swiss flyer, who had previously failed in two attempts to land on the summit. To-day, setting out from Lausanne, he rose to a great height and ultimately effected a landing on the mountain peak, 15,782 feet above sea level.

Taking off from the summit Duraufour made a favorable descent, finally landing at Chamoni.

WOMAN IN WALDORF LEAPS TO HER DEATH

Victim of Plunge Is Mrs. James Van Nostrand of Hempstead.

'DRIVEN CRAZY BY HEAT'

Note Containing Some Incoherent Words Is Left Before Drop of 12 Stories.

A woman whose identity was not completely cleared, but who the police believed was Mrs. James Van Nostrand, leaped into an airshaft from a room on the twelfth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11 o'clock last night and was killed when she struck the base of the shaft on the fourth floor. She was about 60 years old.

In a note found in the room it was stated that the woman had been driven "crazy" by the heat. The note, addressed to Mrs. R. L. Broome, 225 Main street, Wakefield, R. I., asked that Mrs. Van Nostrand's baggage be given to Mrs. H. H. Hough of 51 West Fifty-third street. Inquiries at that address disclosed that Mrs. Hough is the wife of Capt. Henry Hughes Hough, U. S. N., former naval attaché at the United States Embassy at Paris and one of the best known wireless experts of the service.

Capt. Hough said Mrs. Van Nostrand was a friend of his wife and that she lived in Hempstead, L. I. He knew that she had a son, Charles Van Nostrand, but could not tell his address.

At the end of the note left in the room—a note that indicated in its writing the nervousness of the writer—was this sentence:

"The (Mrs. Hough) has given me many happy moments."

Capt. Hough could not explain the meaning of the sentence.

The police took possession of a small travelling bag carried by the woman. In addition to a few articles of expensive clothing there was found in it an envelope on which was typewritten "C. B. Van Nostrand, Raquette and Tennis Club." Capt. Hough had said Mrs. Van Nostrand had a son named Charles Van Nostrand, and the envelope, which contained no note of any kind, was believed to be addressed to him.

Mrs. Van Nostrand went to the Waldorf-Astoria to get a drink. She was dressed in black and appeared extremely nervous. Clerks who noticed her actions assumed that there had been a death in her immediate family and that she was nervous from grief and worry.

The woman inquired particularly for an "airy room," and when she was told of the room on the twelfth floor, she went there. She was alone in the room. A bellboy showed her to the room and she said it would suit her.

About three hours later, Mrs. Anna Reilly, clerk on the twelfth floor, looked across the air shaft from a corridor on the other side of the building and noticed Mrs. Van Nostrand standing at the window putting on her hat. A moment later, when Mrs. Reilly's back was turned, a mystery developed. In signing the register the woman had used the name "Mrs. James Nostrand" and gave her address as "N. Y." The information obtained from Capt. Hough, however, indicated that the correct name was Van Nostrand.

It was learned later by the police that Mr. Van Nostrand, the woman's son, lives at the Biltmore. According to the police Mr. Van Nostrand is an investment broker with offices at 66 Broadway.

SIX KILLED IN PLUNGE 2,000 FEET INTO GULCH

Tramway Car Cable Slips and Causes Accident.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., July 30.—Six men were killed and six others injured, three seriously, last to-day when a tramway car slipped out of the swivel at the Schuyler Doyle Shale Company's plant, the car plunging to the floor of the gulch, 2,000 feet below.

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MIGHT OF ENGLAND PLEDGED FOR PEACE BY LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Says Britain Must Have Voice in Fixing Destiny of Nations.

TELLS OF SACRIFICES

Asserts Great Britain Will Bend Every Effort to Prevent Renewal of War.

IS FOR A REAL PEACE

Thinks Plain Language With France Resulted in Good.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, July 30.

While Great Britain and France were reaching an accord on Upper Silesia to-day, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the unveiling of a war memorial at Thame, declared that as the British Empire in August, 1914, cast her whole might into the war, that same power was now thrown into the scales of peace. At the same time he asserted that Great Britain must have a voice in the interpretation of the peace she in the war made such sacrifices to win.

"A deferred peace is half a war," said the Premier in declaring that Great Britain's sole anxiety is that the Allies by some unwise or harsh move might lay the groundwork for future conflict.

It was officially announced here to-night that a full understanding had been reached with France where by France will not send additional troops into Upper Silesia without the consent of her Allies and the Allied Supreme Council will meet at once.

Added to this favorable turn, Mr. Lloyd George in his address in Thame to-day, paid tribute to France for the great sacrifices she had made in the war—"sacrifices which give her a special claim for consideration." He declared that France's exposed position entitled her to special consideration, but insisted that the fact that Great Britain had called 10,000,000 men to the colors and had 3,000,000 casualties—not because her home hearths were menaced, but to protect other home hearths—gave her a right to be heard before the French acted.

Warns of Bickering.

There is a belief here that the next meeting of the Supreme Council will do more than merely straighten out the Upper Silesian question. There is a strong editorial demand by newspapers here that the council meeting consider the whole ground of the Entente cordiale, and J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, declares that unless the radically differing policies of the two countries—England and France—are put on a solid basis throughout, the Entente might better be broken up than menaced and weakened by continual bickering.

Mr. Lloyd George apparently took the same attitude in his address in Thame, when he declared it had been necessary to do some plain speaking in the last few weeks.

The Prime Minister said:

"We have had some differences with France recently over the interpretation of one of the sections of the peace treaty and we have talked very plainly to each other. That is quite right. Plain speaking generally leads to good understanding. Thoughts working in concealment are dangerous. It is much better to have it out, and we have both done so with most excellent results."

"Great Britain only claims that she must have a voice in the interpretation of the peace she made such sacrifices to win. She does not claim a predominant voice or a determining voice. That would be so arrogant a demand that no self-respecting ally could possibly tolerate it. We only ask for an equal voice, and we are prepared to go even beyond that. We recognize fully that the greater sacrifices of France give her a special claim for consideration, but her interests are more immediate in some of these questions, that the danger is closer to her frontiers, more visible to her eyes, and that historical causes, some of them very recent and very fresh in her memory, make her apprehensions more vivid and more poignant than ours."

"We are willing to allow for all that, and I would only respectfully say that these considerations, although they give France a better right to a hearing in her case, are of a character which is apt to deflect calm judgment. The British

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BASIS FOR IRISH SETTLEMENT IS REACHED, SAYS REPORT; GENEROUS, AVERS SHORTT

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, July 30.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent was informed to-night that a full basis for an Irish settlement had been reached. The informant refused to discuss the details. It was known that the entire programme of Premier Lloyd George for attending the Supreme Council meeting next week had been complicated by news from Dublin.

It was feared in certain quarters that this might mean a break in the negotiations, but on making a pressing inquiry the correspondent was informed that the situation is quite the reverse and that there is every likelihood of an epochal announcement from both Downing Street and Mansion House within the next forty-eight hours.

It is known only that Eamon de Valera has been busy counseling with all sections of Sinn Fein opinion and that despite the official silence the channels of communication between him and Lloyd George have been actively open for the last two days.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 30.—Edward Shortt, Secretary for Home Affairs, expressed himself optimistically over the prospects of an Irish peace in a letter sent to the Newcastle Coalition Liberals to-day. Speaking with full inside knowledge, said the Home Secretary, he was more hopeful of a broad and generous settlement of the Irish question than he had ever been.

A Dublin despatch to the Westminster Gazette to-day says it is understood the Irish Republican Parliament will meet next Thursday or Friday. It is assumed, adds the message, that all the members now in prison will be released to enable them to attend this session of the Parliament, at which it is expected the Lloyd George peace terms will be taken up.

Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, spent some time at the Mansion House in Dublin to-day.

SHIPPING BOARD GETS ONE \$1,000,000 BID

Offer for Entire Fleet of 287 Wooden Vessels Withdrawn Over Telephone.

OTHER FIGURES ARE LOW

Proposals Range From \$50 to \$7,500 for Single Vessels and Groups.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 30.

For about fifteen seconds this morning six members of the Shipping Board got a real thrill. It came when Clifford Smith, secretary of the board, while reading the bids on the 287 wooden ships, announced a bid of \$10,000,000 for the entire fleet and read aloud from the bidder's letter that "a check for \$1,000,000 is enclosed."

A shock followed when Mr. Smith, after fumbling nervously with the letter and shaking the envelope with trembling fingers, stated in a lower tone of voice that he could not find the check.

After all the bids had been opened and read, and the board members had left the room one of the bidders present expressed the view that it was just as well that the check for a million was not forthcoming as the sight of it probably would have caused the entire board to faint.

The big bid was from the R. A. Thompson company of New York city, and later Secretary Smith was informed by telephone that the bid had been forwarded inadvertently. The company said it had considered bidding, but had decided not to do so.

It was announced after the opening of the bids that they would not receive consideration for the entire fleet, but that it is the earliest date set for a meeting of the board. Under a resolution adopted by the board several weeks ago no sale of any of the property of the board amounting to more than \$1,000 can be made without the board's approval.

The Thompson Company and the Ship Construction and Trading Company of New York were the only bidders to make offers for the entire fleet, although one Seattle firm bid on forty-three of the vessels, and another on half of the fleet. The other bids were for single vessels or small groups and ranged from \$50 to \$7,500 a vessel.

The Ship Construction and Trading Company offered \$62,700 for the entire fleet, \$2,100 per vessel, one-half in cash and the remainder to be paid on each vessel as received, the purchasers to receive all equipment and spare parts. The bid, which was presented by a broker, also provided that if the fleet contains more than 287 vessels those above that number shall be purchased for \$1,000 each.

Japanese brokers and intelligence, Seattle, offered \$500 for one vessel, tonnage not specified; also an alternative bid for ten wooden vessels, with or without engines and machinery, at the rate of \$100 each; ten vessels without engines, \$50 each; five vessels at \$100 each. In none of these cases was tonnage specified.

Forestal & McQuade of Seattle offered \$25,275 for forty-three vessels located at Lake Union, Seattle. Albert E. Barker, Seattle, offered \$1,200 for the uncompleted, modified Ferris type hull No. 23, built at Tacoma. The letter enclosing the offer stated that the bidder intended fitting out the vessel and operating her in the American foreign trade.

Frederick D. Underwood of New York offered \$7,500 each for two vessels, 10 per cent down and the balance in equal annual installments in five years, deferred payments to bear interest at 4 per cent. If the vessels have deteriorated to any extent since their examination six months ago this bid is void.

D. M. Rosenbaum of Mobile offered \$250 each for one Ballin type and one Graves Harbor type.

Eleven former German cargo steamships and one cargo passenger steamship were offered for sale to-day on a lump sum basis by the Shipping Board. The sale will be opened August 15.

The vessels all are steel craft and average around 6,000 dead weight tons. They are the Calio, Corio, Cosco, Washett, Cuncas and Yucca, all New York; Artemis and Neuse at Baltimore; Cosco and Panace at Philadelphia; and Leonoria and Armenia at Norfolk.

RUSSIA TO RELEASE AMERICAN CAPTIVES IN RETURN FOR FOOD

Reds Accept Hoover's Offer and Make Plea for Speedy Famine Relief.

NEGOTIATIONS URGED

Senator France Returns and Would Have U. S. Trade With Soviets to Expand Business.

SEES NEW DEVELOPMENT

Asserts Country Can Never Backslide Into Radical Communism Again; Frees Prisoner.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, July 30.—Soviet Russia has agreed to release American prisoners and to accept famine aid from the American Relief Association just at the moment that United States Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland has returned from Moscow determined to advocate renewal of trade relations between Russia and the United States and bringing with him one of the prisoners, Mrs. Marguerite E. Harrison of Baltimore, who was freed by his efforts at Moscow.

The acceptance of Herbert Hoover's offer was noted in a despatch from the Rosta News Agency of Moscow, received here to-day. The text of the reply made in the name of Leo Kamenoff, head of the Non-Partisan Non-Political Famine Relief Committee, is as follows:

"The Russian Government, upon learning of the proposals made by Herbert Hoover in the name of the American Relief Association, finds them quite acceptable, including the question of the release of American citizens."

"The Russian Government considers it necessary to fix as soon as possible the exact conditions on which the immediate relations are to begin."

"Its humane intentions guarantee the feeding, medical aid and clothing of the million children and invalids. For this purpose the Russian Government considers it useful that Director Brown or any other person authorized for the negotiations should immediately come to Moscow, Riga or Reval."

"The Russian Soviet Government expects a quick reply stating the place and time for the negotiations."

"KAMENOFF"

France Is Enthusiastic.

Senator France, who entered Russia several weeks ago sceptical of the advantage of immediate diplomatic relations with the Soviets, but believing that trade relations were advisable, has returned an ardent enthusiast for both.

While American officials in the Baltic are speculating as to what effect the release of the prisoners and the entrance of the American Relief Association into Russia will have in clearing up the Russian situation, Senator France declared that the Lenin Government was starting a new line of development in Russia, which "cannot backslide into radical communism again."

In reply to a question as to whether the Moscow Bolsheviks were trying to revolutionize the world, including the United States, Senator France said, "I know nothing about the Third International. But no man worthy of any attention ever believed that propaganda could start revolutions. Conditions are not propaganda history shows."

The Senator talked with Lenin and Trotsky and was impressed by them. "I found that the Russian Government is handling the situation in a statesmanlike way," he said. "Lenina is much interested in American relations. All the Russian factories have not ceased operating; many are working well. They are short of raw material, but that is not their fault. The peasants are working the lands and the farms are prosperous where they are not in the famine and drought belt."

Sees Plenty of Exports.

The Senator mentioned furs as one of the possible products of trade with the United States, and asserted there would be plenty of exports when the factories were equipped and agricultural needs were supplied from abroad. He thought a commission of American experts would be welcomed, but contended that Russia should have the right to send one to America also.

"I am convinced that Russia will carry out any guarantee or concessions made in return for credit," the Senator declared.

Describing his visit, he said he was free to move about and see what he liked, and the officials frankly admitted bad conditions where they existed.

In a statement to-night Senator France said:

"After three weeks devoted to about the hardest work I ever expect to do, literally filled with interviews with the executives of the Central Government of Moscow, with the examination of records and, so far as the limited time permitted, with personal investigation of basic conditions, I am confident the impression I had on entering that the United States should immediately resume trade relations with Russia."

"My own belief is that the resumption should be of diplomatic relations, but I

In the Hundreds of Want Ads in To-day's Classified Section

you will find the ads of many superior men and women seeking employment. Look these ads over carefully.

Many splendid positions are advertised under "Help Wanted—Male and Female."

The ads of the Employment Agencies may suggest the place you're seeking.

THE NEW YORK HERALD